RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1892.

ure-Washington News.

Washingron, D. C., March 22,-The debate on the Bland Silver bill being one of the vital questions of the day, the public manifested their interest by crowding the galleries at a very early hour. The executive and diplomatic galleries contained several officials and foreign diplomats, the first occupants of the galleries this season since the opening days of Congress. On the floor the attendance at 12 c'clock was not noticeably larger than on ordinary occasions. An hour later, however, the seats were well filled and close attention

the seats were well filled and close attention
was paid to the remarks of Mr. Bland, who
opened the debate. Mr. Bland arose to
speak, when Mr. Tracy, of New York, made a
point of order immediately after the bill was
read, that under the rules it should be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker said he had examined this
matter when the bill was reported and it was
referred, as he thought proper, to the House
calendar. An examination of this express
question was raised in the Efficieth Congress,
Mr. Dingley, of Maine, stated that the bill
then did not have a provision for the coinage
of notes.

The Speaker said that as he understood the law there was no special appropriation made

Mr. Dingley said there was a charge devolved on the Treasury that treasury notes should be prepared and exchanged for the turchase of silver coin.

The Speaker said he was not so informed by

and overruled the point of order raised by nanimous consent was asked and obtained

for gentlemen to extend their remarks in the It was also agreed, after some discussion, that the House should take a recess at 5 clock to-day and to-morrow until 7.30 P.

M. and adjourn at 10:40.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, in charge of the anti-siver Republican side, inquired what arrangement had been made as to time.

Mr. Bland replied that the opponents and the friends of the measure would divide the

time equally.

Mr. Watson, of Georgia, thought there should be some division. He hoped the gentleman from Missouri would not think the party he (Mr. Watson) represented was trying to block the Silver bill; they wanted to help pass it. They stood as one independent

MR. BLAND'S SPRECH.

Mr. Bland (tartly): We are all inde-pendent on this question. [Applause and cries of 'regular order."] Without further interruption Mr. Bland was recognized and

Proceeded with his speech.

He said the bill proposed to go back one hundred years. On April 2, 1792, the founders of the Government, in pursuance of the Constitution, on the recommendation of Hamilton, Jefferson and the statesmen of the transfer of the control of the statesmen that time, adopted the double standard. The act then reported favored the coinage without limit of gold and silver in the mints of the United States; silver to be coined into dol-The United States; silver to be coined into dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and half dimes, the dollar to consist of 371½ grains of silver, precisely the dollar in silver which is called for in this bill. There was nothing new in this measure. That system of money was continued in this country until January, 1878, when the dollar previously established and decorated. The present anuary, 1803, when the doing previously established was discontinued. The present all proposed that gold and silver should be to the action of sixteen to one. It was to the advantage of all that gold and silver, as far as a continue of all that gold and silver, as far as a continue of the composition of the continue an antage of all that gold and sliver, as far as could be, should have equality. In order that this equality should be preserved it was necessary that silver should be put upon the same plane with regard to issuing certificates as gold. The holder of the bullion was not required to wait. He received legal tender money or gold certificates from the Treasury upon the presentation of bullion. The act provided that holders of could not allow a bullion should have a right to bullion. The act provided that holders of cold and silver bullion should have a right to deposit their bullion at the mint, and the mint could pay for it on the spot. The bull-ion was deposited and the money turned over aw did not specify that the bullion should be coined at any particular time. This was left discretionary to meet the exigencies of the the most part and the resulting coin kept on de-posit to pay for the bullion as deposited. There was nothing new in this bid in that regard. Gold and silver bullion could be deposited in mints and assay offices and coin certificates issued for their value.

THE WHOLE IN A NUT SHELL,

These coin cortificates were made lega These coin cortificates were made legal tender for all customs duties and in payment of public debt. We simply, by this bill, put silver on an equality with gold; nothing more, nothing less. There was a greater necessity for silver to have this right than gold. It is said that we do not need any more money in circulation, and that gold is sufficient to supply the channels of circulation of a metallic money. It is also claimed that gold alone is a money. It is also claimed that gold alone is a sufficient basis for money, and that under a system of credits, bills of exchange, promissory notes, book accounts, offsets that we could get along on the gold basis; that this system answers the purposes of money and is treated as money by the gentlemen who oppose this bill. To a certain extent these devices economize money and might who oppose this bill. To a certain extent these devices economize money and might postpone its payment. There was more money in circulation in France than in England or the United States. There was no necessity in France for these devices, which were necessary in England and the United States under the gold standard. Credit money, as it was understood many years ago, gave rise to this the ory. No man in his sober senses would say that the amount of transactions adjusted in that the amount of transactions adjusted in the clearing house were part of our circulating medium. Book debts and transfers of ac-counts throughout the whole community would answer the same purpose. The revenue would answer the same purpose. The revenue avetem of credits to a certain extent economizes the use of money, and it did probably sustain the crisis for the time being. In 18-1, when the legislation was pending in this House, a bill was passed for the refunding of the national debt, the national banking institutions surered about eighteen million dollars of tender money to the Treasury as a legal tender money to the Treasury as a threat against Congress, and a threat made for the purpose of inducing a veto from the President, and they succeeded, A withdrawal of \$18,000,000 in about six weeks made the interest in New York city 1 cent a day. Money was scarce all over the country, which was threatened with a panic. The clearing-house in New York, with its principles of issuing checks, might cancel a pulling or five million to morrow and nobody. million or five million to-morrow and nobody know it. Tis not money it is simply convenience by which debts are paid in this learing-house, and banking associations say their balances are so much. No one pays any attention to it, and it has no effect on prices compared with actual circulation and actual

He quoted Cernuschi as saying that France made a great mistake when she limited the coinage of silver or took any notice of demon-

etization by Germany. GOLD AND SILVER TWINS.

The opponents of this bill were courting that very danger. The exigencies have resulted in our demanding the repeal of the law of July, 1830. The Governments of the world knew that the wealth and power of this country are determined to demonstrate silvents and the world knew that the wealth and power of this country are determined to demonstrate silvents and the world in the state of the second silvents and second silvents are second silvents. absolutely, and we were driving them to it. Lombard street and Wall street were twin brothers. The restoration of silver here meant the restoration of it everywhere. When you demonetized silver the world over. gold itself was gone. If that day should come when silver was demonstized he did not care how soon gold went with it. The money of the world would then be disembodied and metallic money would then be a thing of the past. Gold and silver had been twin brothers since the days of civilization. When you severed the ligature between them they were dead. The benefit to be derived from this bill was that

SILVER DEBATE BEGUN.

MUCH INTEREST IS MANIFESTED.

Speeches by Messrs. Bland, Harter, Taylor and Others for and Against the Meas.

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THE MINORITY REPORT.

He was followed by Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, who made the minority report on the bland bill for the auti-silver Demo-orats. He desired to truly represent the people of the country who were in accord with his people on this question. This Silver bill deliberately undertook to depreciate its standard of value. He spoke of a party which, during the period of resumption, in its platforms and in its legislation never altered

Mr. Simpson: Oh, I simply wanted to know. Mr. Williams continued: The fundamental

error with which the free coinage advocates started out is that quantity of money was es-sentially more important than quality, and that money itself was of supreme importance as compared with credit.

These errors were one and the same in sub-tance. Where would the silver go under this bill? It would go to a discount. The depre-ciation for silver would be fixed by the mar-kets of the world and our standard would then be seventy cents on the dollar, in truth. This was repudiation, it was scaling of debts, it was a dishonest settlement on the basis of our present gold standard and the people of the country would never listen to the proposition. It was absurd. It was the duty of this country to secure silver again in its proper place in the surrous was again in its proper place in the currency sys-tems of the world. He believed it as neces-sary to do this as did Mr. Bland, but he did not believe that because the evil existed throughout the world the people should be afflicted with all the disastrous results which must follow from it under a free coinage act. He then submitted as an amend-ment the bill contained in the report of the minority of the committee, providing for an international monetary conference. The reof Mr. Williams were loudly applauded.

ME, HARTER'S SPEECH, Mr. Harter reviewed briefly the history of the silver question. He contended that the Bland bill would contract and debase our currency. Mr. Bland's claim that the passage of the bill would make money more plentiful was misleading and untrue. All the laws that Congress could pass from January to December from now until eternity would not Mr. Bland's claim that the passage of alter the market or world value of silver after the market or world value of silver. The trusting farmer, who to-day was standing by with bated breath waiting for the salvation which the Bland bill was to bring him, would find its becoming a law would sweep away one half of the savings of his litetime. Truly Mr. Bland would prove a worse curse to the farmer than all the dry seasons, wet seasons, frost, cyclones, locusts, chinch bugs and protective traiffs he had suffered from during the past tariffs he had suffered from during the past decade. The Bland bill, he said, while called a free coinage bill, was really a bill compelling the nation to buy all the silver the silver ring could get together, no matter how much it might prove to be, at 129,29 per ounce. This would utterly and hopelessly bankrupt the country and might in the end create revolution and ultimately change our form of gov-

ernment. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Har-During the course of his remarks, Mr. Inter-ter referred to the free coinage men as peo-ple who come here and take us by the back and shake us like this (illustrating his point by grabbing Mr. McKaig, of Maryland, by the collar and shaking him vigorously). Mr. McKaig showed hostile intentions, at first, but afterwards joined in the great out-

burst of laughter that continued for several

ANOTHER OPPOSITION SPEECH.

Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, opp measure and said that our present silver dol-lar is dishonest. We have two kinds of dollar is dishenest. We have two kinds of dollars in circulation—one that is honest and properly labeled, the other is dishenest and falsely labeled. If the dollar is not worth a dollar, how is it that it passes as a dollar from hand to hand, and has passes as a dollar from hand to hand, and has a purchasing power equal to that of the gold dollar. The answer is that legislation has given it an artificial value. The mine owners compel the Government to place the emblem of a dollar with the ensign of the republic upon seventy cents' worth of bullion, is worse than counterfeiting, and is an artifice and trick upon the people. No such juggling with the finances could ever succeed. [Loud appliance.]

applause. | Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, said he spoke to the Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, said he spoke to the only party that was opposed to the majority. He admired the bemocratic party for the facility with which they had straddled both sides of the question. If the present bill were passed the silver miner would be able to pay his labor with cheap money. The laborer now receiving \$3 a day would be paid \$2.10 per day under this bill. The pensions to the pensioners would be reduced \$30 per e2.10 per day under this bill. The pensions to the pensioners would be reduced 30 per cent. The Republican party stood as the advocate of sound money and would defend the country against the people whom they were seeking to ruin its finances.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep.), of Illinois, spoke against the measure and said no greater calamity would befail the country than its passage. It was impossible for this Government to grant to silver the powers and privileges that this bill carried and maintain it at a

eges that this bill carried and maintain it at a parity with gold. It was therefore a crime to give it such qualities as would change the values of our moneys. He advocated the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Williams) for

MR, EPES FAVORS THE BILL.

Mr. Epes (Dem.), of Virginia, supported Mr. Epes (Dem.), of Virginia, applotted the measure, Free coinage would make silver worth as much as gold. He believed in the ownership of the American people, and we should be guided in this question as to what other nations might do. The silver measure proposed was not an experiment. It was restitution and restoration. There was no need to fear the safety of silver in our mints f this bill is passed.

Mr. Crawford (Dem.), of North Carolina,

supported the bill. The tirade against the free coinage of silver came from the great moneyed centres of the country, where vast and mammoth fortunes had been piled up in stocks and gold at the expense of the laboring people of the country. He said Harter, of Ohio, and have had a nightmare when he Ohio, must have had a nightmare when he sent out his circular to the G. A. R. posts of the country. The silver dollar was equal to the gold dollar, not only here, but in every country in the civilized world.

Mr. De Forest (Dem.), of Connecticut, op-posed the bill. The proposition for the free and unlimited coinage of silver excited the pro-foundest apprehension of the people he rep-At 5:30 the House took a recess until 8:30

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. O'Donnell, (Rep.) of Michigan, first speaker of the evening, opposed the bill. The United States had declared its policy to The United States and declared its policy to maintain the parity of the two metals, but the price of silver had gone lower than it had since the beginning of civiliza-tion. This bill would depreciate our silver money. The Government made a dollar in

money. The Government made a dollar in silver worth a dollar in gold. The silver dollar was redeemable in gold. The relative abundance and cost of production of the money metals have fixed the value. The law of supply and demand had ever fixed values and ever would.

Mr. Weadock, (Democrat) of Michigan, favored the bill and said that international wonestary conferences had had their day on

monetary conferences had had their day on monetary conferences had not tay on this question. The value of paper money, silver or gold was its legal tender quality. It was a promise of the Government to pay money whenever demanded by the will of the holder. The free coinage men wanted that

holder. The free coinage men wanted that kind of money.

Mr. Bowers (Rep.), of California, favored the bill and said he was willing to go with the Democrats when they were right. They were right on this silver question. If the Wall street men could reduce the amount

became the dollar of the world the only dol-

lar in the world.

the World.

the Winn (Dem.), of Georgia, favored the measure, and thought a larger volume of currency was necessary for the busines interests of the United States. The country was in distress which ensued from our congested financial system. The low prices of farm financial system. The low prices of farm products was attributable to the small volume of currency. Congress should respond to this appeal by passing the Free Coinage bill.

this appeal by passing the Free Comage on.
Mr Covert (Democrat), of New York spoke
against the bill. Its theory was wrong. The
farmers might just as well ask aid from Consilver miner. Over ninegress as the silver miner. Over nine-ty-two per cent. of the whole trade of the country was carried on by means of credit. This system was fostered by a safe financial policy. It was ruined by a debased currency. The gold standard was the only safe and reliable one to be es-

Mr. Lewis (Dem.), of Mississippi, favored the bill. Gold and silver combined repre-sented only an insignificant part of our com-mercial transactions and when coupled with paper money still leaves 92 per cent. of our business on a basis of credit to be transacted

on long and short time.

Mr. Post (Rep.), of Illinois, favored the bill. In 1873 the United States turned against its citizens and said that they should not have silver as a money metal, and joined England in depressing this metal for England's benefit. There was a large attendance in the gal-leries to-night for the first two hours of the silver debate, but the attendance on the floor

At 10:30 the House adjourned until to-

The Senate.

Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, offered a bill appropriating \$15,000 for the establishment of a National Sanitarium for the treatment of pulmonary diseases, and gave notice that he

should take an early opportunity to address the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, asked the Senate to postpone the consideration of the West Virginia direct tax refund resolution. set down for to-day till next Tuesday, be-cause of the illness of Senator Morrill, who, ne hoped, would by that time be in his seat in the Senate. It was so ordered.

Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, rising to a personal

matter, read a dispatch from Indianapolis, attributing to Judge Woods the remark that if Mr. Turpie was properly reported he was play-ing the part of a hypocrite, as he had always professed himself to be his (Wood's) personal friend and had called upon him only recently to congratulate him upon the action of the Supreme Court in sustaining his decision in

Supreme Court in sustaining his decision in the McCoy case.

To this Mr. Turple replied that he had never had any personal or social relations with Judge Woods and had never called upon with Judge Woods and had never called upon him except at his chambers in the Federal building. "There has never been." he continued, "the slightest personal difficulty between us or the least personal intimacy. My attitude towards him has always been that of guarded courtesy, of due deference and civility, of pronounced neutrality and of distinct decided indifference."

Because he had always treated the United States district judge with professional kindness and courtesy, Mr. Turpie said, this was no reason why he should not denounce his official malfersance if opportunity offered

official malfersance if opportunity offered therefor. He added that he did not congratulate Judge Woods on the sustaining of "his" construction of the statute in the McCoy case, but men "construction of the statute in the McCoy case, construction of the statute in the McCoy case, but upon "our" construction, for Judge Woods had adopted his (Mr. Turpie's) con-struction, and, in rendering his opinion, had used his (Mr. Turpie's) own words, though after that construction had been affirmed Judge Woods had since abandoned it for

another.

The bill laid over from yesterday for funding to settlers in the vicinity of for-feited railroad grants the extra \$1.25 an acre, which had been charged them by the Government because of such proximity, was again taken up. The vote yesterday was 21 to 20 against the bill, no quorum voting.

Mr. Hawley and Mr. Chandler, who voted

tion carried, voted in its favor to-day.

Mr. Hugins, who also voted against it yesterday, abstained from voting to-day and the bill was passed by 24 year to 22 pays, one

more than a quorum.

Mr. Hale was the only Republican who voted with the Democratic senators in the negative. It was stated that the bill carried a refund of about a million or a million and a half of dollars.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Gibson's Mississippi River Improvement bill, appropriating \$15,000,000 for the building of levees, etc., \$10,000,000 to be expended by the Mississippi River Commission, and \$5,000,000 by the Secretary of War-not more than \$3,000,000 to be expended in any

Mr. Frye, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, strongly advocated the passage of the bill. He said there was no nation in the world that expended money upon such reckless, wasteful scale as the United States by its system of making insufficient annual appro priations for great public works and allowing these piece-meal improvements to be washed away before they could be completed. Thereaway perore they could be completed.

fore he was in favor of making the whole appropriation needed at once, to be drawn upon as necessity arose. He was in favor of the immediate appropriation of the \$15,000,000

necessary at once.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, strongly protesting against the taxing of people on the high lands to protect plantations on the low lands, offered several amendments so as to confine the appropriation to legitimate purposes of navigation and not simply to the protection navigation and not simply to the protection of private property from overflow. With these modifications he would favor the bill.

Mr. Allison moved an amendment to increase the amount appropriated from \$15.

000,000 to \$18,750,000, so as to carry its pro-visions to the upper waters of the Mississippi

visions to the upper waters of the Mississippi river, above the mouth of the Illinois river. This amendment was adopted and the bill was passed by a vote of 48 to 5, the negative votes being cast by Messrs, Call, Kyle, Perkins, Pugh and Vance.

The next special order was a bill appropriating \$1,745,816 for the completion of the canal and locks at the cascades of the Columbia river, Oregon, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, not more than one-third of the amount appropriated to be drawn from the Treasury in any one year. This was adopted by a vote of 46 to 4, the negative votes being Messrs Berry, This was adopted by a vote of 46 to 4, the negative votes being Messrs Berry, Kyle. Pugh and Vance, Another river improvement bill, made a special order for to-day, appropriated \$2,800,336,35 for the construction of a boat railway across the obstructions to navigation at The Dales and Celilo Falls and Ten Mile Rapids on the Columbia river. This appropriation is to cover the whole cost of the proposed improvement.

provement.

The bill was passed by a vote of 3s to 8, Messrs, Berry, Blodgett, Coke, Daniel, Morgan, Perkins, Pugh and Vance voting no.

At 4:20 the Senate adjourned.

Whittier's Appreciation of a Delicate Tribute WINNIPEG, MAN., March 22.—John G, Whit-tier has written a letter to Archbishop Tache thanking him for ringing the bells of St. Boniface, referred to in Whittier's poem. Boniface, referred to in Whittier's poem, "Red River Voyageur," on the poet's birthday recently. "I have," writes the poet, "reached an age when literary success and manifestations of popular favor have ceased to satisfy one upon whom the solemnity of life's sunset is resting, but such a delicate and beautiful tribute has deeply moved me. I shall never forget it. I shall hear the bells of St. Boniface sounding across the continent and awakening a feeling of gratitude for thy generous act."

Severe Snow Storm in Illinois, ROCKFORD, ILL., March 22.-A heavy sleet

ROCKFOSD, ILL., March 22.—A heavy sleet and snow storm is raging here. Street railway traffic is at a standstill, telegraph and telephone service is seriously interfered with. VANDALIA, ILL., March 22.—Four inches of snow has fallen in this section. It will be of great benefit to the growing wheat. The severe weather of last week has, it is feared, destroyed what was left of the peach crops. destroyed what was left of the peach crop.

MARENGO, ILL., March 22.—One of the worst storms of the season is raging here, consisting of snow, sleet and a heavy gale of wind, which has blown down many chimneys, besides blowing over several outbuildings.

SENATOR MILLS OF TEXAS

UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN AT AUSTIN.

Senator Chilton Withdraws and Leaves the Field Clear-The Announcement Causes Applause in the House.

Austin, Tex., March 22,-R. Q. Mills was unanimously chosen United States senator by the Legislature to-day. The joint session will formally ratify his election to-morrow.

Senator Horace Chilton addressed a letter last night to a caucus of his friends announcing his withdrawal from the race for United States senator, thus leaving the field clear to Roger Q. Mills to pass from the lower to the upper branch of Congress, Senator Chilton assigns as his only reason for withdrawing that he found that the total vote of his friends in the Legislature would not be sufficient to elect him, and he did not want to embarrass those who would stand by him. It is claimed that the election of Mills will add 50,000 votes to the Third party in Texas. THE NEWS APPLAUDED IN THE HOUSE.

the floor a moment and read a telegram announcing that Roger Q. Mills had been unanimously elected United States senator from Texas. This was greeted with applause from the floor and galleries which lasted several minutes. Republicans joined in the applause. FUNDS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—[Special.]— During the silver debate Mr. Tracey obtained

Serious Charges Against the United Carpenters' Council of Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 22.—There is a prospect of a lively time in the United Carpenters' Council of Chicago, which may result in the total disorganization of that central body. Hugh Mckay, of Boston, and William F. Abram, of Detroit, members of the national executive board of the Brotherwood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are in the city for the purpose of investigating alleged irregularities in the council and to order the withdrawal of the Brotherhood delegates in case those charges are found to have any foundation.

The charge against the council is failure to properly account for the funds which have been collected from the various unions represented therein.

sented therein.

Some of the officers of the council intimate that this investigation has been brought about for the express purpose of disorganizing the body, and that there is a possibility of its having been instigated by the Carpenters and Builders' Association. The officers of the Association, however, indignantly deny any such action on their part, and claim that the trouble arose out of a mere factional right among the carpenters themselves.

among the carpenters themselves.

Those who are at the head of the investiga Those who are it is need to have the four assert that there are several thousand dollars unaccounted for by the council and unless a satisfactory accounting can be made the delegates from the Brotherhood unions will be ordered to withdraw.

THE REPLY UNSATISFACTORY.

The Behring Sea Matter Before the Cabinet

Meeting-Harrison's Response. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.-It is understood that both Lord Salisbury's reply to the note of the 8th instant; and the President's The bill laid over from yesterday for refunding to settlers in the vicinity of forfeited railroad grants the extra \$1.25 and covernment because of such proximity, was again taken up. The vote yesterday was 21 to 20 against the bill, no quorum voting.

Mr. Hawley and Mr. Chandier, who voted against the bill yesterday because of want of information and consideration of the lintention of th put forth in the correspondence on ject which has been made public. There is in it no withdrawal from the position assumed in the controversy and no assents made to any proposition received from Lord Salisbury, which had been previously re-

The reply of Lord Salisbury and the President's response will, it is said, be communicated to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-morrow morning for considera tion at their meeting, which occurs before the meeting of the Senate at noon, and later in the day they may be transmitted formally to the Senate.

WANT UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL, German Lutherans of Chicago Denounce the

Compulsory School Law. CHICAGO, March 22.—The German Lutheran

Church has demanded the unconditional repeal of the compulsory school law. The demand was made last night in a convention composed of five delegates from each German Lutheran congregation in Cook county and the county round about. Five hundred men crowded into a hall in the big Immanuel Lutheran German clurch, on Marshfeld avenue near Twelfth street, and bitterly denounced the law. They repre-sented 25,000 German Lutherans who have

otes in Northern Illinois. The demand was to the effect that as the law had not been amended as had been promlaw had not been amended as had been bromised and the proceedings of the Illinois Legislature have shown that it was impossible to amend the law or to wipe out its objectionable features, therefore it was resolved that the unconditional repeal of the law be demanded. It was decided to make its repeal the main campaign issue in the State election of 1800.

Mutilated the Journal of the House

Springfield, LL., March 22. Charles J. Ambes, who is a son-in-law of State Printer Rokker and the business manager of his printing house, has confessed that it was he who mutilated the journal of the last House of Representatives in the interest of John T. Norseworthy, a representative from White county. Worthy, a representative from White county. The journal as written up by the clerk showed that Norseworthy had voted in the affirmative on a bill to prevent domestic animals from running at large in cities, villages and incorporated towns. Last Saturday thirty-two copies of the journal were delivered to the Secretary of State and it was found that the page containing the record of the passage of the bill had been removed of the passage of the bill had been removed and an 'insert' made, which showed that Norseworthy had voted against the bill. At-torney-General Hunt says that the mutilation was not a crime for the reason that the jour-nal does not become a public record until it passes from the custody of the printer to that of the Secretary of State. of the Secretary of State.

Another Fire in the Capitol.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—When the House convened this evening the hall was filled with smoke, occasioned by a fire in the folding-room, caused by a lighted cigar being thrown among the documents. This is the third occurrence of fire this session and the fifth fire which has occurred in this portion of the building within recent years. The fire of the building within recent years. The fire was extinguished at 9 o'clock. Several hundred books and a few engravings were destroyed. The damage cannot be ascertained to-night, but will probably reach about

Reticence Regarding Lord Salisbury's Reply. Toronto, Ont., March 22.—A special cable dispatch to the Globe says: "In official circles great reticence is maintained respecting the tenor of Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Blaine's request for a renewal of the modus vivendi, but it is generally urged that Lord Salisbury could not comply with the request without implying an admission of the United States' demand to exercise jurisdiction in Bering sea and without utterly ignoring the request of the British commissioners, who dealers there is no single case wherever. who declare there is no single case where per-manent injury has been done any habit of seals through sealing in the open sea."

Runaway Couple from Virginia. Washington, D. C., March 22.—There was a runaway couple and wedding from Virginia in this city yesterday afternoon. The princi-

pals were Robert H. Sherman, aged twenty-one years, of Alexandria, and Maud S. Franks, aged nineteen years, of Round Hill, Va. the terminus of the Washington and Ohio division of the Richmond and Danville railroad. They were accompanied by a par-ticularly joyial mutual friend, who was as

happy as a circus clown and continually re-

"Now, don't worry. I had to do this thing eighteen months ago. It's a dandy move, I tell you.

The couple were united by Rev. E. D. Bailey in the rooms of the United States Civil Service Commission in the court-house building. The groom stated that the match was stremously opposed by the bride's family, so he determined to play the role of bold Lochinvar, which he did with great success.

Mrs. Sherman is a particularly beautiful girl—a blonde, with golden curis and red, rosy cheeks. Her newly-made husband is smooth-faced and quite boyish-looking, but there is a look of deep determination about his mouth which indicates his character. They left on the after an indicate in face Vicinitia. They left on the afternoon train for Virginia.

Starving Peasants Riot.

Buda Pesth, March 22.—A serious riot is reported from the town of Orecho, where the pessants have for some time been in receipt of public relief. The inhabitants of the place have complained for some time past that the distribution of bread was not fairly conducted. Finally they broke out in revolt against the officials and besieged the burgomaster's house. They smeared the house with tar and set it on fire and drove back the frantic inmates when they endeavored to escape. Fortunately a they endeavored to escape. Fortunately a number of farmers who heard of the uprising and the revengeful designs of the excited rioters gathered to the rescue, and after a deperate struggle drove off the besiegers, saving the lives of the burgomaster and his family.

New York World's Fair Bill,

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22, The Senate to-day passed the World's Fair bill appropri-ating \$:00,000 for the New York exhibit, with the Assembly amendments providing for closing the exhibition on Sunday. The vote was 22 ayes, 4 noes—Senators Brown, Enders, McCarthy and McCarren. Senator Cantor said he bowed to the decree of the people and would withdraw his opposition to the Sunday clause to avoid a deadlock. The fund was needed already to complete the

buildings.

Senator Cantor introduced a bill abolishing the imprisonment for debt law.

The Perrien Abduction Case. DETROIT, MICH., March 22.—Judge Chambers has prepared his decision in the matter of proceeding with the Perrien abduction

"I was going to decide the matter vester-day." he said, "but owing to John Considine's condition I shall not do so. Something may come of this affair which would materially

affect my decision. affect my decision."

It is a question whether the knowledge of his probable death will cause Considine to tell what he knows of the Perrien abduction or carry it with him to the grave.

Discussion of Imperial Federation.

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Tononro, March 22.—The recent lull in the discussion of imperial federation is likely to cease shortly. Sir Charles Tupper hopes to have an article in this month's Nineteenth Century in reply to the critics of his article of last October. Sir Charles will splendidly emphasize the fact that while his scheme elicits abundant destructive criticism throughout the empire absolutely nothing in the way of constructive criticism is attempted and no alternative scheme is sugtempted and no alternative scheme is sug-

A Missouri Judge Denounces Lynchers. Carnoltron, Mo. March 22.—Judge Broadus yesterday in delivering his charge to the grand jury denounced in the strongest Broadus yesterday in delivering his charge to the grand jury denounced in the strongest terms the lynching of Lewis Gordon a week ago for assault upon Mrs. John Perreton. He charged the jury to indict every person con-nected with it or violate their oaths of office and be prosecuted for perjury. The charge has created great excitement, inas-much as some of the most prominent men of the town were implicated in the lynching.

Allerton-Palo Alto Match in Doubt. INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, March 22,-C. W Williams has received a letter from Senator Leland Stanford, in which the latter expresses great doubt that he will be able to match Palo Alto against Allerton this year for a

purse of \$10,000.

LEXINGTON, KV., March 22.—A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, has purchased the three-year-old filly Annorean of Jack Hood. The price, which is private, is said to be a large

Lynchers Were Insane and Innocent.

DARLINGTON, WIS., March 22. - The jury in Darling of the Sieboldt lynching case returned a verdict late last night finding that at the time of the lynching all of the defendants were insane and therefore not guilty as charged, and that A. Taylor, John F. Meaigian and Hezekah Andrews have not yet recovered. They will probably be sent to the Mendota Hoseital towards. The at there were discharged. pital to-morrow. The others were discharged.

Alexander Hamilton's Home Sold.

Alexander Hamilton's Home Sold.

New York, March 22.—At noon to-day the historical Hamilton Grange, the home of Alexander Hamilton, with part of the grounds surrounding it, was sold on the real estate exchange to ex-Congressman Orlando B. Potter for \$140,500. On this part of the property stand thirteen trees planted by Hamilton in commemoration of the the thirteen original States.

Farmer is Sane. New York, March 22.—James Alexander Farmer, the Georgian, who, on last Monday gave himself up to the police as a murderer and was sent to Bellevue hospital on Tuesday to be examined as to his mental condition, was yesterday declared sane. A sheriff from Georgia is on his way to this city to take Farmer back.

Declared to be Unconstitutional. Madison, Wis., March 22.—The supreme court declares the Assembly senatorial and congressional apportionment made by the last Legislature to be unconstitutional.

Cable Brevities.

It is expected that a decree will be issued in Athens prohibiting Bourse speculations in gold and exchange.

An earthquake is reported to have occurred in Chiapas, Mexico, in February. A number of houses and trees were leveled by the

The London World states that Henry M. Stanley will go to the Congo this year in the interest of the Congo Free State and remain

in Africa for a long period.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held in Paris vesterday M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, and M. Ricard, minister of justice, subfairs, and m

mitted the text of an extradition treaty with the United States.

The Belgian Government is about to follow

The Belgian Government is about to follow the example of the French Government in having introduced in the chambers a bill for the more severe punishment of dynamiters. Lieutenant Newell, belonging to the Lancashire regiment, committed suicide yesterday at Devenport, Eng., by shooting himself. No motive is known for his act. He was extrapely popular in his regiment and in society. day at Devenport, Eng., by shooting himself.
No motive is known for his act. He was extremely popular in his regiment and in society.
The Rev. Sir F. Robinson, rector at Crawford, England, while hunting with the
Pytchley hounds yesterday, was thrown from
his horse. He struck on his head and fears
are entertained that his injuries will prove
fatal.

The board of the Miners' Federation have sent a circular to the Durham coal miners, who, by the way, are not members of that organization, advising them to submit the dispute between themselves and their employers to the Federation for settlement.

Disappointment is expressed in French Government, quarters at the slow progress.

Government quarters at the slow progress of the American commercial treaty in the Cham-ber of Deputies. This slowness is owing to the agricultural influences, which are opposed to granting the minimum tariff to American

ties in the typhus stricken provinces are taking active measures to prevent the spread of the disease, which now rages in Samara Tamboff and adjoining districts. The sick are being isolated and medicine and food provided. The Russian Government and local authori-

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

DOES RUSSIA MEAN TO FIGHT NOW?

The Austrian Government Said to be Disturbed at the Activity in Military Circles in Russian Poland.

VIENNA, March 22. - The Austrian Government is greatly disturbed by the attitude of the military men in Russian Poland, General Gourko, acting, it is presumed, under orders from St. Petersburg, appears to be making preparations for hostilities against some power, whether Austria or Germany is not apparent. The defenses of Warsaw are being strengthened and householders have been notified of the number of soldiers that each house will have to accomodate in the event of a Russian army taking up quarters in the city. Russian army taking up quarters in the city. Persons whose loyalty is questioned are expelled from Warsaw and other Polish cities, and some are deported to Siberia. The guards on the frontier have been reinforced and fortified camps have been setablished at convenient points for a sudden movement in the direction of either Prussia or Austria. Large bodies of treops are in continual motion, and altogether the situation is calculated to stimulate anxiety both at Vienna and Berlin.

General Gourko returned a short time ago frem a personal conferênce with the Czar, and preparations have been increased since he came back to his command.

WAR TALK RIFE.

It is said that in the event of a European war the Russian infantry could use the old Berdan rifles with smokeless powder, as the magazine rifles now being manufactured in France will not be ready for another year at the very earliest. A great deal of "war talk" is rife among the military elements in all parts of the Russian Empire, which is particularly directed among the among the manufacture of the Russian Empire, which is particularly directed among the control of the cont

parts of the Russian Empire, which is particularly directed against Germany.

The Russian military maneuvers during the present year will be on a gigantic scale. The present forces engaged will consist of the guards and the first army corps from St. Petersburg, the grenadier corps and the thirteenth army corps from Moscow, the ninth and tenth army corps from Charkoff and the eleventh and twelfth army corps from Kieff. The troops from the two mentioned districts will form, under the command of General Obrutschoff, chief of the Russian headquarters staff, the eastern army, while the remaining half will constitute the western army, under General Dragonirof. the western army, under General Dragoniroff. To each army will be added four cavalry divi-sions, making a grand total of 200,000 of all

An important experiment designed to test the power of endurance possessed by the Russian infantry soldier in campaigning work during a period of intense cold has lately been made in a district near the western frontier of Russia,

A CRUEL EXPERIMENT.

It was desired to discover under what degree of cold troops could camp out in tents, and for this purpose eight infantrymen were chosen at random. The snow, which lay deep on the ground, was leveled over a certain area, a tent pitched and its interior covered with mats, on which were laid fifty-six and the state of stray. The men accounted in

ered with mats, on which were laid fifty-six pounds of straw. The men, accoursed in heavy gray coats and Wellington boots, lay down to rest, using their knapsacks as pillows, at 9 in the evening. Outside the thermometer, protected from the wind blasts, then indicated 31 degrees of frost, Fahrenheit. An officer remained outside all night making observations.

At 1 o'clock the temperature inside the tent was 17 degrees above zero and outside at zero. Toward morning the thermometer gradually fell without and within, and at 4 o'clock marked 4 degrees below zero. Until 3 o'clock the men slept quite comfortably, but toward 4, when the frost became so intense, sleep was impossible. The soldiers tense, sleep was impossible. The soldiers left their tent and ran obout in the open air

left their tent and ran obout in the open are to prevent freezing to death.

The Russian ambassador is said to have given assurances to Austria that there is no hostile intent on the part of Russia in the extraordinary military movements in Poland, but the Austrian Government is not, for that reason, ceasing to take vigorous precautions against a sudden attack. General Krieghammer, at Cracow, has been ordered to maintain increased vigilance, and the troops throughout Galicia have been placed in a condition for immediate service.

MINISTER RUDINI ATTACKED.

Many Italians Think He Was Too Mild in

the New Orleans Incident. HOME. March 22. - The attack of Signor Imbriani on the Government has created a sensation and many are inclined to sympathize with his argument that the administration of Signor Rudini has not been sufficiently ag-gressive in asserting the rights of the Italians broad, especially in respect to the New Or-

leans massacre. A Royal Match in Prospect.

A Royal Match in Prospect.

London, March 22.—The Princess Alix, of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria and youngest daughter of the late Grand Duke of Hesse and of the late Princess Alice, is to acrive in England on a long visit to Queen Victoria shortly after the return of the Queen from Hyeres. The visit will give an opportunity for the Princess to become more closely acquainted with Prince George of Wales. The Queen is said to be desirous to bring about a marriage between the couple. Irene, a sister of Princess Alix, is married to another grandson of Queen Victoria, Prince Henry of Prussia.

The Queen and the Guelph Fund.

London, March 22.—The report that the Queen is a beneficiary of the Guelph fund under the will of the late King George of Hanover is incorrect. It is also incorrect that any legacies were bequeathed by King George to daughters of the Queen.

Pans. March 22.—President Carnot has telegraphed to Queen Victoria to the effect that he hopes that she will find in the beautiful surroundings of Hyeres an assungement for sorrow which has of late so frequently afflicted her maternal heart. The Queen and the Guelph Fund.

Prussia.

trunk lines.

Government Will Kun the Telephone.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Com-mons to-day the Right Hon. Sir James Fergu-son. Postmaster-General, in opposing a pri-vate bill for the establishment of a new telephone company, announced that the Govern-ment would promote a measure placing the telephone trunk lines in the hands of the Postoffice Department, which would use the present telephone system in alliance with the

The Kaiser's Condition Better. Berlin. March 22.—It is semi-officialy stated that the Kaiser is much better in health and that his ear malady is for the present not active. The Kaiser's physicians have concluded against having an operation performed, as proposed by Dr. Bergmann, for the relief of the ear trouble.

Murder of a Prominent Spanlard. Madrid, March 22.—The Marquis of Coraselice, a well-known Spanish nobleman, has been murdered in his room at Granads. He had been shot dead with a pistol. The assassination is surrounded with mystery.

Will Keep His Hands Off the Pr Berlin, March 22.—The Minister of Justice has ordered public prosecutors throughout Prussia not to institute any proceedings against the press without first having obtained the sanction of the Government.

Prince Bismarck Better. Berlin, March 22.—Advices from Fried-richsruh are to the effect that Prince Bis-marck's condition is improving.

General Treveno Not a Candidate Crry of Mexico, March 22.—General Treveno, who has been mentioned as a candidate for the presidency of this republic, denies that such in the case, and declares that the re-election of President Diaz is necessary for the prosperity and welfare of the country.